Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

went to press) records this moth as "apparently not rare in Vancouver island. . . . . . This insect, though one of our Pacific coast varieties, has nevertheless a wide range. I have seen specimens from Victoria, northern and middle California, San Diego, cape St. Lucas, and San Blas, Mexico."

On pp. 24 and 40, Bost. Proc., xvi, *Gorytodes uncanaria* Guen. should read *Platœa Californiaria H.-Sch.* and *Gorytodes trilinearia* should read *Platœa trilinearia.* — A. S. Packard, Jr.

Identity of our Hydra with European Species.—At a late meeting of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Prof. Leidy made some remarks on our native *Hydra*, and described the common green and brown species. He stated that they had been regarded as distinct species from the green and brown ones of Europe, but he could perceive no difference. He described the habits of some of our *Rhizopoda* in eating *Diatomaceæ;* they absorb the chlorophyl and reject the silicious shell. *Amœba* devours *Arcella.*

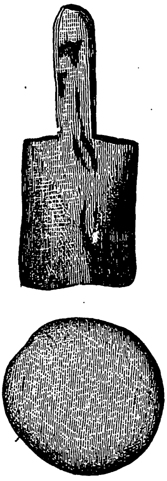
GEOLOGY.

The Great Lava-flood of the West. — Prof. J. LeConte describes in the March number of the "American Journal of Science," what he regards as the most extraordinary lava-flood in the world. "Commencing in middle California as separate streams, in northern California it becomes a flood flowing over and completely mantling the smaller inequalities, and flowing around the greater inequalities of surface, while in northern Oregon and Washington it becomes an absolutely universal flood, beneath which the whole original face of the country, with its hills and dales, mountains and valleys, lies buried several thousand feet. It covers the greater portion of northern California and northwestern Nevada, nearly the whole of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and runs far into Montana on the east and British Columbia on the north." Its extent "cannot be less than two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand square miles, *i. e.*, greater than the whole area of France, or nearly double the area of California." He believes the mass of lava to have issued from fissures, some in the Coast Ranges, but mostly in the Cascade and Blue Mountain Ranges. This flood began, probably after the miocene tertiary period and continued until the post-tertiary. When the fissure eruptions had finally ceased, the work was taken up by volcanoes, a few of which are still active. The paper is one of much interest.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

The Manufacture of Pottery by the Indians. — Among the Indians, the women are the makers of pottery, the men looking upon it as degrading to do "squaw work." Two implements only are used in its construction; one is a wooden paddle (fig. 69), the other a flattened round stone (fig. 70). The figures here given are very much reduced in size. These implements are made by the women with much labor and are considered as valuable and essential household articles. In earlier times when they had nothing but stone tools with which to shape them the labor must have been immense.

Figs. 69 and 70.



After the clay has been properly mixed with water, and kneaded with the hands and the wooden paddle until it is of a proper consistency, a portion is taken and placed over the flat part of the stone and made smooth and even by rapid pats with the paddle. The clay is then placed on a smooth spot on the ground with the stone above it and the bottom of the utensil is thus formed. A piece of clay is now taken in the hands and rolled out to the proper length; it is then placed around the stone in connection with the other piece and the stone is moved about on the inside while with hand and paddle on the outside the roll of clay is flattened out and firmly united with the first piece. More is then added in the same manner and so on until the desired size is attained. The hands are often dipped in water during the operation in order to keep the clay moist; and the stone and hand are used to smooth the inside. The necessary height being attained, the rim is formed by pressing the top layer of the soft clay over the round edge of the stone, the fingers pressing the clay over while the stone is moved round the vessel. If feet or handles are to be applied, they are shaped by the fingers and stuck on; the hand is now freely used to smooth over the newly made vessel. The pot